

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62, +3

✓

ELI R. Y
D
★
★
Department of Agriculture

The Byron Nursery

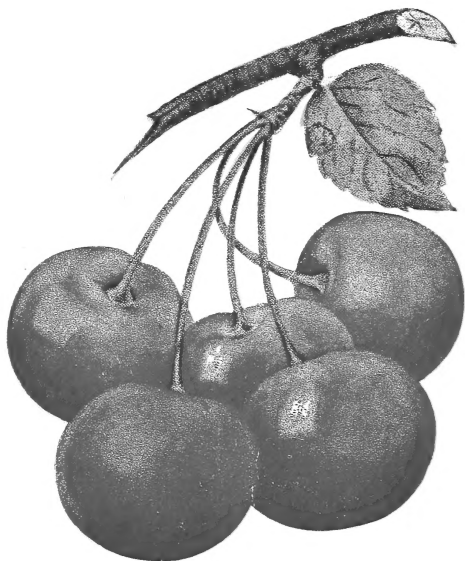
F. E. CUTTING, Proprietor

Northern Grown Trees,
Shrubs and Plants

Byron

Minn.

1913



Homer Cherry

This variety is making cherry-growing a success in Minnesota. It is the earliest and the most prolific bearer and the largest and sweetest of any cherry grown in the West.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Please use order blank on opposite page, carefully filling in all the blank spaces at top.

TERMS: Cash with order, unless otherwise agreed. We will accept 1c or 2c stamps for amounts under \$1.00. For larger amounts use P. O. or express order, bank draft or registered letter. Make all orders payable to F. E. Cutting.

SHIPPING. Be sure to state how and where stock is to be shipped. If you do not know the best way to have your order shipped we will use our judgment as to the best and cheapest methods.

GUARANTEE. We use great care to have all plants true to name. Should any mistakes occur we will replace the stock with the genuine article or refund the money paid.

SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY, as orders will be filled in rotation, and some varieties may be sold out before the end of the season.

NOTIFICATION CARDS are sent upon receipt of order and also when shipment is forwarded.

FREIGHT RATES on nursery stock are very reasonable and the express companies make a special rate of 20 per cent less than the merchandise rate.

We make no charge for packing or delivery to depot.

If you want a large quantity of trees or plants, write for special prices.

We furnish 6 at dozen, 50 at hundred and 500 at thousand rate, unless otherwise specified, and allow an assortment of varieties.

THE BYRON NURSERY

Date.....191.....

Postoffice

R. F. D. No. County State

Railroad Station.....Railroad or Express Co.....

Ship by..... Amount Enclosed \$.....

[illegible]

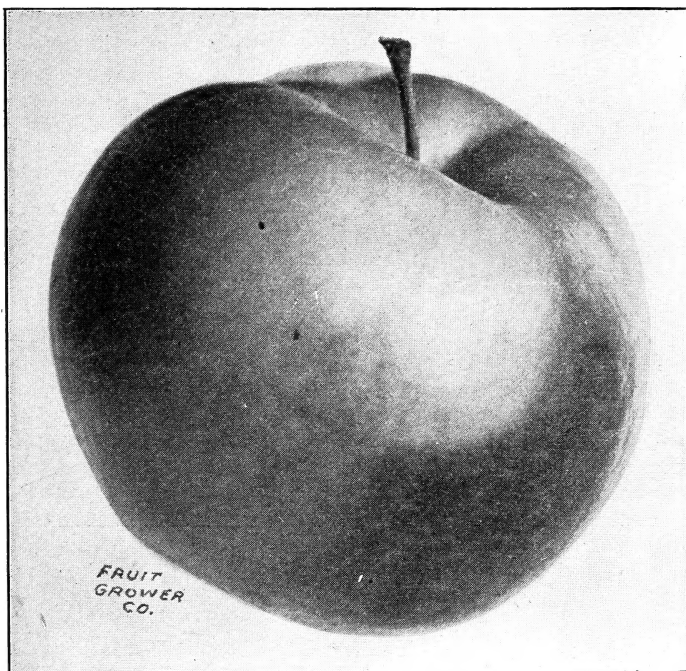
ORDER SHEET

[illegible]

PLANTS BY MAIL

If you want plants sent by mail, postpaid, send the following amount for postage in addition to the prices given in the catalog:

Strawberries.....	100 plants, 15c; each additional 100, 10c
Raspberries	25c per 100
Blackberries	30c per 100
Gooseberries and Currants.....	5c each; 15c per 12
Grapes	5c each; 20c per 12
Roses	5c each; 20c per 12
Flowering Shrubs,.....	18 to 24 in., 6c each; 2 to 3 ft., 10c each
Willow Cuttings	6c per 100
Poplar Cuttings	10c per 100
Climbing Vines	5c each
One-Year Apple Trees, 1 to 3 ft.....	25c per 12
Two-Year Apple Trees, 3 to 4 ft.....	40c per 12
Hardy Perennials Postpaid at Catalog Price.	



Longfield

How to Care for Nursery Stock

When the trees or plants are received from the nursery, unpack them at once and wet the roots; then place in a rather damp cellar or "heel" them in the ground in a moist place until you are ready to plant. If strawberry plants cannot be planted for several days the bunches should be opened and the plants spread out in a shallow trench and the roots covered with moist soil. Do not wet the tops of evergreens or strawberries.

Planting

WHEN. It is better and safer to plant almost everything in the spring, and early planting is usually best, except for evergreens, which stand transplanting the best if they have started the new growth, usually about the last of April or first of May. Fall-planting of strawberries seems to be a delusion, at least we have yet to hear of anyone making a real success of it.

PREPARING LAND. It pays to prepare land thoroughly before planting any kind of trees or plants. Good soil and good cultivation will increase the growth of trees as much as that of a crop of corn, and a thrifty tree will make a profitable tree. Plant your fruit trees, berry bushes or other nursery stock in some location where it will be convenient and easy to care for it, so it will not be left until all your other work is done—and then forgotten. Plant in long rows and give plenty of room so you can work it with a horse. If trees need to be watered during the summer soak the ground thoroughly so the water will reach the roots.

HOW TO PLANT. Set the trees or plants a little deeper than they grew in the nursery, except strawberries, which should have the crown just at the surface of the ground. When setting trees or plants of any kind it is a good plan to have a pail or tub of thin mud into which the roots are dipped before planting. Pack the soil firmly around the roots of all plants, leaving an inch or two of loose soil on the surface.

CARE AFTER PLANTING. Plants cannot make a good growth unless the soil is kept moist and free from weeds. This can be best accomplished by cultivating, and if it is not convenient to cultivate the trees they should be well mulched with coarse manure or rotten straw.

TREE PROTECTORS should be placed around all orchard trees. We use a thin wood veneer around our young trees. It is cheap, neat, easily applied and is a safe protection from mice, rabbits and sunscald. They are held in place by a wire and will last several years. We will furnish 12x20-inch protectors for 1½ cents each; \$1.00 per 100.



Apples

Apples might well be called "everybody's fruit"; no town lot is too small for one or more trees and there is no excuse for any farmer not growing plenty of them, as they require the least labor of any fruit and give the surest returns. A home orchard should contain one or two trees of each of the early varieties and a larger number of the later varieties.

Plant apple trees about 18x18 or 15x30 feet. If planted 15x30 feet with rows running north and south, the trees will protect each other in the row and the strip of land between the rows makes room for planting potatoes, beans, strawberries or something of that sort, and the cultivation which the crop receives is very beneficial to the orchard. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries or rhubarb can be planted between the trees in the row and are benefited by the partial shade.

When planting apple trees cut off about two-thirds of the previous year's growth to balance the loss of roots.



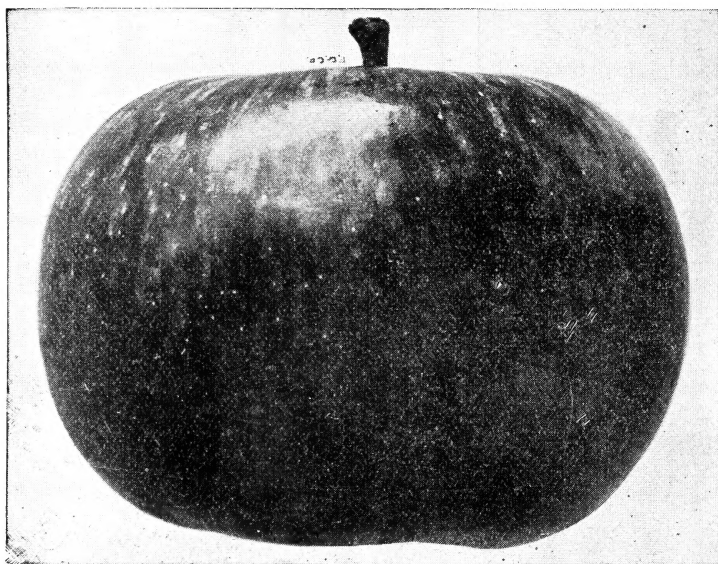
A north slope is best for an orchard, and it is advisable to have a wind break on the south and west to prevent the winds from drying out the soil and blowing off the apples.

Wrap building paper or wood veneers around the trees to protect from mice and rabbits.

TOP-WORKING. Experienced orchardists have learned that the less hardy winter varieties of apples can be successfully grown in Minnesota by top-working them onto such hardy, thrifty varieties as the Virginia Crab and Hibernial. Top-worked trees come into bearing very early so one who is interested in this work does not have long to wait for the results of his labor. Plant trees this spring and top-work them a year later. Scions for top-working, postpaid, \$1.50 per 100.

PRICE OF APPLES AND CRABS.

Size.	Age.	Each	12	100
1 to 3 ft.	1 yr.	\$.10	\$.90	\$ 6.00
3 to 4 ft.	2 yrs. ....	.15	1.40	10.00
4 to 5 ft.	2 or 3 yrs. ....	.20	2.00	15.00
5 to 7 ft.	3 yrs. ....	.30	2.60	20.00
6 to 8 ft.	(In following varieties only: Wealthy, N. W. Greening, Anisim, Iowa Beauty, Patten's Greening)			
		.50	3.50	



Duchess

Tetofsky.—Medium size, yellow striped with red, flesh juicy, acid and agreeable, extra good flavor, hardy and productive. The earliest apple to ripen in Minnesota.

Duchess.—Large size, very hardy and productive, free from blight. Fine for cooking and eating. Season August to September.

Okabena—Very hardy and productive; color, yellow ground striped and splashed with carmine; good quality. Ripen just after the Duchess gets out of season.

Charlamoff.—Very much like the Duchess, a little later; hangs to tree better. Excellent for cooking and fine for dessert.

Iowa Beauty—Strong, upright grower, reasonably free from blight. Fairly early, good bearer. Fruit very large, good quality, a handsome red. Follows the Duchess in season.

Late Fall and Early Winter

Longfield.—Hardy, spreading grower. Very early and very prolific bearer. Fruit medium size, yellow, with red blush; choice for eating and cooking. Season, October to January. If you want apples soon and every year, plant this.

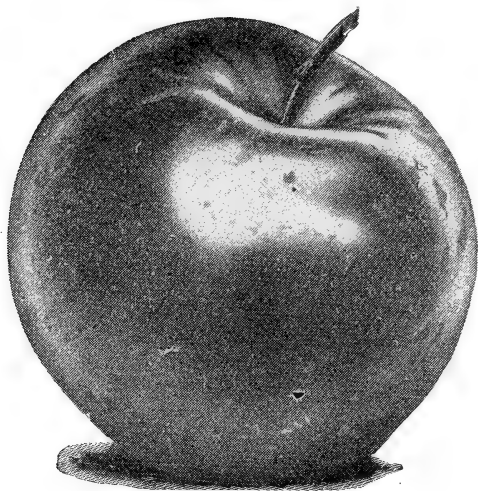
Wealthy.—Hardy, abundant and early bearer. Fruit large, red. Season, October to January. The most profitable market variety for northern planting, and in its season has no equal for home use.

Hibernal.—Productive and healthy and the hardiest of the large apples. Fruit large, handsome, excellent for cooking, but rather sour for eating. Season, October to January. It is one of the best stocks to plant for top-working with more tender sorts. A very useful variety in all northern sections.

Patten's Greening—Fruit large, green, often with blush of red or brown. A fair eating and an excellent cooking apple. A vigorous grower; bears early and abundantly. Very hardy and free from blight. Season, October to January.

Sugar Loaf.—The best sweet apple for Minnesota. Yellow, medium size, fine quality. Hardy and productive. Ten cents per tree extra.

Anisim.—An early winter apple of extra nice quality; fruit medium in size. Tree extra hardy and a strong grower. Very productive. Not subject to blight. Fruit dark red. Season, October to January.



Northwestern Greening

Okabena.—Very hardy and productive. Fruit of fine quality, size and color. Tree is a good grower and very free from blight. Similar to Duchess, but later. Season, September to November.

Eastman.—An early winter apple of large size and attractive appearance. Fruit is striped with red, with yellow dots; of agreeable acid flavor, hangs well to the tree, which is hardy, vigorous and an early, constant and heavy bearer. Season, September to December. Five to six foot trees, 50 cents each.

Winter Apples

Northwestern Greening.—Moderately hardy. Fruit very large, pale green, sub-acid. One of the best keepers. Season, November to April.

Scott's Winter.—Hardy, productive, strong, spreading grower. Fruit medium size, dark red, good quality. Season, December to April.

Malinda.—Tree a straggling grower, hardy and free from blight. A very tardy bearer but becomes very productive with age. Fruit yellow, nearly sweet and the best of keepers. Season, February to May. Ten cents per tree extra.

King's Winter.—A large yellow apple; flesh fine grained, agreeable, sub-acid flavor. Resembles the McMahon White in appearance but will keep all winter. Has been tried to a limited extent in Minnesota and several old trees in Fillmore County are hardy and productive,

Is worthy of trial in Southern Minnesota. A fine eating apple and a good cooker. Five to six foot trees, 50 cents each.

CRABS AND HYBRIDS

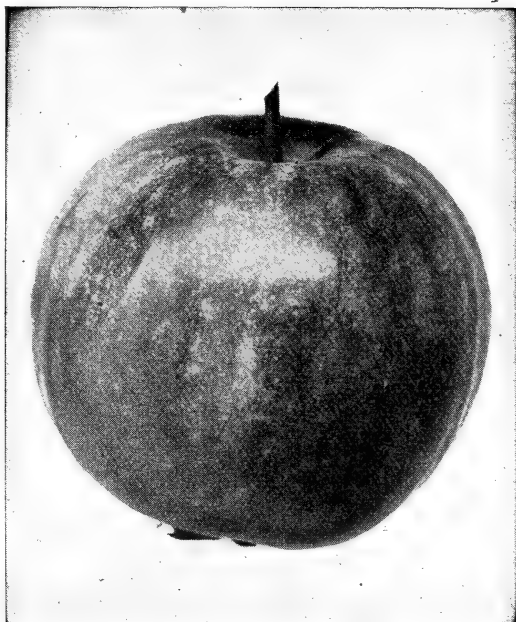
Whitney.—Hardy, thrifty, upright grower. Fruit of good size, red and yellow striped, very crisp, tender and juicy. A delicious little eating apple and is one of the best for canning whole. Ripens late in August and soon perishes.

Early Strawberry.—Hardy, spreading grower; early and abundant bearer. Good quality for an early eating apple; very perishable. Every orchard should contain one or two trees of this variety.

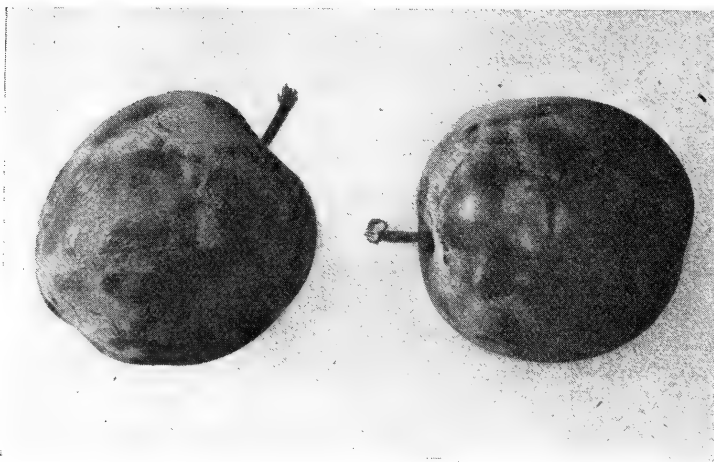
Minnesota.—Hardy; size, very large for a crab. Light yellow, often with red blush. Not a very early bearer but becomes very prolific with age. Is fine dessert and keeping qualities should commend it for planting in every home orchard. A fine canning apple. Season, October to January.

Florence.—This is one of the best all-around crabs. Hardy, productive, medium size, acid, and finely colored.

Transcendent.—One of the best all-around varieties we have, productive and very thrifty, but subject to blight. Red, acid, juicy fruit.



Florence Crab



Wolf

Plums

Every fruit-garden should contain a few plum trees. They thrive on almost any soil, begin bearing early and produce a fruit which ranks next to the apple for use in the home. For best results plum trees should be well cultivated. We believe that nearly every case of poor success with plum is due to the trees being planted in sod and not receiving any care.

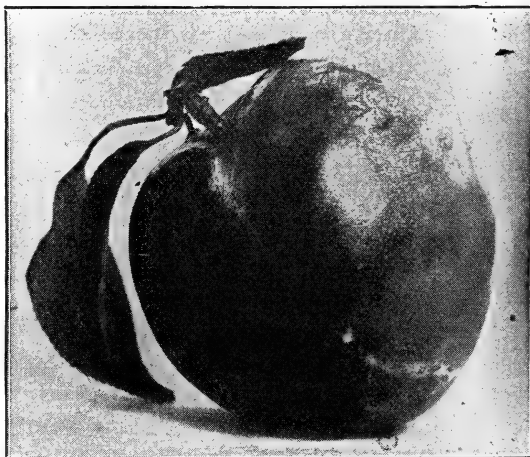
5 to 6 ft. trees, .40 cents each; \$4.00 per 12.

Wolf.—Very thrifty grower. Fruit large, good quality, freestone and ripens the last of August. A good market variety.

Desota.—Does well on most soils. Fruit good size and quality; yellow turning to red. Very liable to overbear, and fruit must be thinned. A very popular variety.

Forest Garden.—Profuse bearer of good size; reddish-yellow fruit; a good quality. Ripens about two weeks before the Desota.

Stoddard.—A medium early, fine quality, large, red plum. Adapted to all soils.



Stoddard



Cherries

A great deal of attention is now given to the growing of Cherries. No home orchard is complete without its proportion of cherry trees, and it is one of the most profitable of market fruits. It will succeed on any kind of soil that is not wet.

Homer.—Of the few varieties of cherries which succeed in Minnesota, the Homer seems to give the best satisfaction. The leading cherry growers of Minnesota says: "The Homer cherry is the earliest and the most prolific bearer and the largest and sweetest of anything grown in the west, and from my experience of forty years is most cordially recommended for general trial."

The fruit is large and dark red and the most delicious of all cherries of its class. We have fine, stocky trees of this variety, all on their own roots.

3 to 4 ft. 30 cents each; \$3.00 per 12.

4 to 5 ft. 40 cents each; \$4.00 per 12.

5 to 6 ft. 50 cents each; \$5.00 per 12.

Compass.—This is the result of a cross between the sand cherry and the Miner Plum, and is really more of a plum than a cherry. Is perfectly hardy, an early and abundant bearer, trees often bearing in the nursery. Fruit good flavor, both for eating and canning.

3 to 4 ft. 30 cents each; \$3.00 per 12.

4 to 5 ft. 40 cents each; \$4.00 per 12.

5 to 6 ft. 50 cents each; \$5.00 per 12.



Compass

Raspberries

Raspberries begin ripening at the end of the strawberry season and are in great demand for table use throughout the season, and for canning they are the most popular and satisfactory of all the small fruits. The bush is easily cultivated, the season of ripening is long, they bear transportation well and there is always a good market for them at good prices.

Raspberries will grow well on any land that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes. Plant them three feet apart, in rows six feet apart, cultivate well for one or two seasons, then mulch heavily with rotten straw or manure. When the new growth on black raspberries is about 18 inches high the tips should be pinched off to cause them to branch.

The demand for raspberries in the Northwest is increasing faster than the supply and there is a good profit in growing this crop for market.

Our plants are all dug from new plantations, which insures strong, healthy plants.



King

Red Varieties

King.—The best early variety, and one that is giving general satisfaction. This is the most popular early variety with fruit growers near Minneapolis. The bushes are hardy, thrifty and productive. Berries are large, bright red, firm and of good quality.

This is undoubtedly one of the best varieties for market. They can be shipped long distances as the berries can be eas-

ily picked before they are entirely ripe, and are very firm. As soon as the berries get over ripe they drop from the bushes so there is no chance of getting spoiled berries into the boxes. 50c per 12, postpaid; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

Loudon.—Berry firm, large, bright crimson; keeps up in size, hangs on well and is of good quality; mid-season to late. The standard variety, 50c per 12, postpaid; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

Minnetonka Ironclad.—Originated near Lake Minnetonka and has had a thorough trial in all sections of the northwest. It is undoubtedly the hardiest variety ever introduced, and this fact alone would make it worthy of a place in every garden, but it has many other good qualities, the berries are large, rich crimson color, firm and of excellent quality. It does not go to pieces in canning but retains color, form and flavor. The bush is healthy and vigorous, and yields enormous crops of berries.

Black and Purple Varieties

These are preferred by many because they do not sprout from the roots. They are about as hardy as the red varieties and usually more productive.

Older. (black)—We have grown nearly all the leading varieties of black raspberries but after twelve years' experience with the Older we have discarded all the other varieties. The Older has given the best of satisfaction to our customers and we believe is without an equal for the farmer's garden. It is a



Older

If you have no raspberries start with the best by planting the Minnetonka Ironclad; if you have other varieties you will be better able to appreciate the advantages of this one. We have a large stock of plants of this variety and are making a low price.

50 cents per 12, postpaid; \$2.00 per 100; \$18.00 per 1,000.

very thrifty grower, the hardiest variety we have grown, and very productive, usually yielding a good crop the next year after planting. Fruit is large, juicy and of fine quality.

Fifty cents per 12, postpaid; \$1.50 per 100.

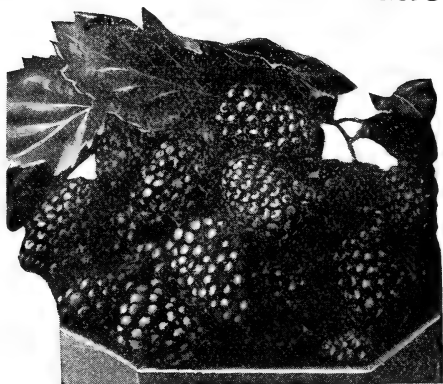
Columbian (purple)—The best purple raspberry, healthy and vigorous grower.

Fruit is larger than any other raspberry. Very productive; always sure of a crop, as the new growth produces fruit in case the old canes winterkill. Not a good market berry on account of its color, but

fine for home use, being especially desirable for canning. Should be in every fruit garden.

60 cents per 12, postpaid; \$2.50 per 100.

Blackberries



When given a reasonable chance they yield very abundantly and always find a ready sale at good prices. Unless planted in a sheltered location they should be covered with earth for winter.

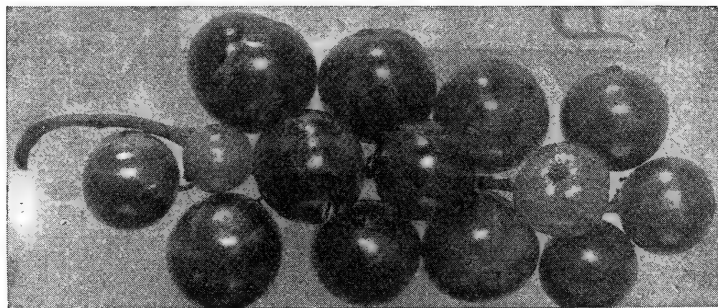
Ancient Briton.—A very popular variety. Hardy, very productive. Berries large, of best quality. 50c per 12; \$2.00 per 100.

Snyder.—The hardiest variety for the Northwest. Berries large, of good quality. 50c per 12; \$2.00 per 100.

Currants

Nearly every family wants a few currants and they are one of the easiest fruits to grow. Mulch in the rows, cultivate between the rows, kill the currant worm by spraying with white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water, and you can grow plenty of fine large currants.

2 yr. plants, 15 cents each; \$1.20 per 12.



Perfection

Red Dutch.—A hardy, well known, standard variety. Medium size.

Victoria.—Large, late, red. Very vigorous and productive.

North Star.—A very productive red variety, strong grower, bunches and berries large.

Stewart.—A dark red variety of great merit. Vigorous growth and very productive.

Lee's Prolific. (black)—The best of its kind; vigorous and productive. Fruit good size and quality.

White Grape.—The best white currant, fine for table use; very productive and sweeter than other varieties.

Perfection.—A new variety which is superior to any of the old varieties. A bright red, mild acid, very large berry. Prolific and healthy bush. 25c each; \$2.50 per 12.

Strawberries

First of all the small fruits comes the luscious and wholesome strawberry, and no home garden is complete without it. Strawberries come early in the season and if you grow them yourself it is possible to have them throughout their entire bearing period instead of having a few quarts when the main portion of the crop is being gathered, as is apt to be the case where one depends on buying them. The strawberry crop is of more value than the ordinary farm crop and the profits resulting from its wise cultivation will satisfy any reasonable expectation.

Any soil that will produce a good crop of corn is adapted to growing good strawberries, but as they should be kept free from weeds we believe it will pay to select land free from weed seed even if it is not your richest land.

Plant strawberries in rows four feet apart, the plants about 1½ feet apart in the rows. Varieties of strawberries marked (S) have perfect flowers and will bear well alone, but pistillate (P) varieties require perfect flowering varieties as often as every third row. Keep the plants free from weeds during the first season and after the ground freezes in the fall cover them with a few inches of clean straw or marsh hay, which should be raked off when the plants start in the spring, and left between the rows to hold the moisture, keep the berries clean, and prevent the weeds from growing.

You cannot get better strawberry plants anywhere than those we grow. They are grown on fertile soil and thoroughly cultivated, so you are sure of getting strong, thrifty plants, warranted true to name. Plants which we sell are dug from new beds set especially for growing plants. We dig the whole row and throw out all old and inferior plants. For the main crop there is nothing better than the Senator Dunlaps.

Strawberry plants will be sent by mail, postpaid, for 15 cents per 100 extra.

Prices: Per 100, \$0.75; per 200, \$1.50; per 300, \$2; per 500, \$3; per 1,000, \$5.

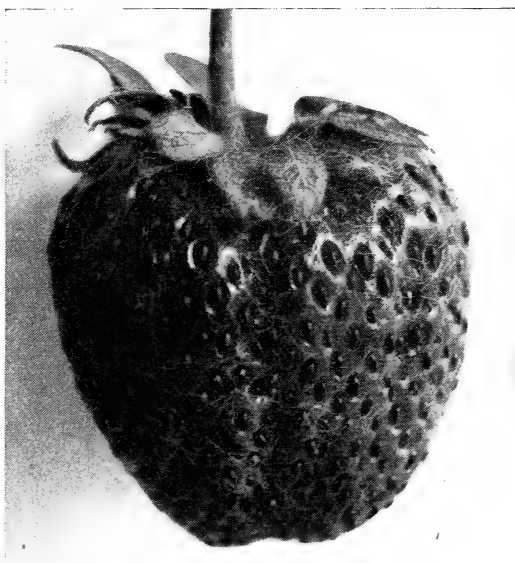
Senator Dunlap. (S)—The best "all around" variety yet introduced. Extremely vigorous and healthy. Berries are bright red, medium to large, excellent quality. A good canning berry, and one of the best for market.

Warfield. (P)—Good size, dark red, firm and very productive. Very best quality.

Bederwood. (S)—Very popular and one of the heaviest fruiters. Berries large, light red, not very firm. Valuable for home use or near market.

Marie (P)—Berries are round as a ball, crimson in color, good size. Fruit stems are long holding the berries away from the ground. We have grown this variety three seasons and consider it one of our best varieties.

Fendall.—This is a new variety which we fruited last season and were well pleased with it. It makes large, well-rooted plants and is a good yielder of extra large, light red berries. They withstood the drought better than any other variety. Season late. Price 25 cents per 12, \$1.00 per 100.



Senator Dunlap

Gooseberries

Gooseberries are easily grown and the fruit is becoming more popular in the market each year, being used for jellies, preserves, jams, etc.



Carrie

Downing.—Strong, upright, vigorous grower, very productive. Berries large size, and of good quality. The standard market variety.

Two year plants, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per 12.

Carrie.—Originated at Minneapolis fifteen years ago and shows more good qualities than any other variety. The bush is a vigorous grower and perfectly hardy. The fruit turns to a deep maroon color when fully ripe; is pleasant sub-acid, most excellent flavor, the skin tender, the flesh fine grained and meaty. Good size specimens are three-fourths of an inch in diameter. There is no guess work about the Carrie producing annually a good crop of fruit. It commences to bear abundantly the next year after planting. It needs no Winter protection; all it requires to insure an abundant crop of delicious fruit is good, fertile soil,

good cultivation and plenty of manure mulch. It is nearly thornless, so the berries can be easily picked without gloves.

We have grown a large stock of the Carrie gooseberry and will fill all orders with strong, thrifty plants that will be sure to satisfy our customers. We believe that a good patch of Carrie gooseberries will be a paying investment in any community as few people grow gooseberries and there is always a good demand for them. They do not have to be picked at a certain time and rushed to market, as is necessary with strawberries, but can be picked when convenient and may be kept for several days after picking. Every grower of small fruits will realize the advantage of this feature. Gooseberries will readily sell for 10 to 15 cents per quart.

Strong plants, 30 cents each; \$2.50 per 12; \$16.00 per 100.

Grapes

A few of the hardiest varieties should be planted by everyone who is interested in growing fruit. They occupy but little space and are ornamental as well as useful. They do best in a warm sunny location. Plant vines in a slanting position so it will be easier to cover them. Prune severely in the fall and cover with earth.

2 yr., 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 12.

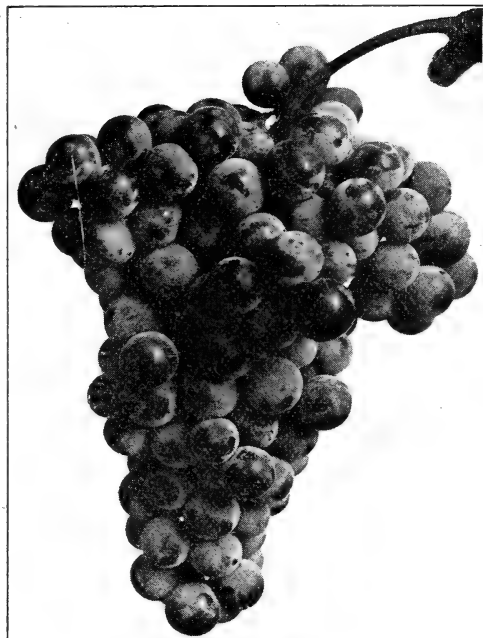
Worden.—Black, very vigorous and productive, excellent quality, ripens 10 days in advance of the Concord.

Brighton.—Red, finest quality, of strong growth and very productive.

Moore's Diamond.—The best white grape. Very hardy and productive.

Beta.—This is a new, perfectly hardy, very early, black grape that was sent out by our State Experimental Station. It will stand our winters without covering, but should be cut back the same as other varieties in order to keep up the size of the fruit. Its thrift, hardiness and productiveness makes it the best all-round sort for general planting in the Northwest. Valuable also for covering arbors or porches.

Two year, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per 12.



Moore's Diamond

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This affords the earliest material for pies and sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Roots, 10c each; \$1.00 per 12.

Asparagus

The first garden vegetable of spring; it is a great delicacy and comes in just when it is most needed. One hundred roots will supply a family and will last for years. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart in the row. Spread the roots out in the bottom of the hole or furrow and gradually fill in as the plant grows, so that the roots will be about four inches deep.

Conover's Colossal. 1 year roots, 20c per 12; \$0.50 per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

2 yrs., 30c per 12; 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.



Ornamental Department

Suggestions to Planters—The extremes in temperature in this country are so great and the changes often so sudden that it is safe only to plant the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Those varieties that will grow in the nursery when young without protection in winter may be regarded as safe to plant in parks and extensive grounds and in lawns and small places. Yet a few of the most beautiful sorts are not perfectly hardy and will be greatly benefited by some protection during severe winters. A judicious selection from the many varieties given in this catalog will enable the planter to accomplish his desire in securing that which will give him satisfaction both in hardiness and in effect.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds—In making selections of trees for this purpose there can be no difficulty, as there will be places for some of all the popular strong growing sorts as well as many places for the smaller and more ornamental varieties, which are frequently planted in groups, and when by a proper selection so that there may be a succession of flowering and a variety of coloring of the foliage in the autumn, they make a picturesque appearance. But it cannot be too strongly urged upon planters the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups.

For Lawns and Small Places—A little more care may be taken in making selections for this purpose, although the selections will depend very much on the size of the ground to be occupied. Where only a few trees and shrubs can be planted, the medium or small growing sorts, and those that display the finest appearance both in foliage and flowers should be used. While on larger places a more extensive assortment can be planted.

Evergreens—It is unnecessary to argue in favor of the planting of this noble species of ornamental trees. Their stately appearance has too often caught the eye of the admirer of beautiful landscapes, parks, lawns and home places and left its lasting impression on the mind, to be forgotten or overlooked in arranging the planting of even small grounds. Nothing is more beautiful than a well arranged group of select evergreens, and when properly distributed singly over the grounds their appearance adds greatly to the scenery.

Floyd, Iowa, April 29, 1912.—Dear Sir: The trees arrived in good time and in fine shape. They are a nice lot of trees, first class in every respect. I am 61 years young and have set thousands of trees in my day, and I think I know a good tree when I see it and can usually make a good live tree grow. If I am in need of anything in your line in the future, you will be likely to hear from me.—Yours truly, D. W.

Evergreens



Scotch Pine

HOW TO PLANT EVERGREENS.

1st. Prepare the land as for corn and mark places for the trees.

2nd. Prepare a large pail or tub half full of mud about as thick as common paint; unpack the trees and place them in the tub with their roots in the mud.

3rd. Take the pail of trees to the place where they are to be planted, and plant them in holes large enough to contain all the roots without crowding. Plant a little deeper than they stood in the nursery. **DON'T TAKE A TREE FROM THE PAIL UNTIL READY TO PLANT IT.**

4th. Do not pour water into the hole, but throw in fine moist dirt over the roots and **PACK THE DIRT SOLID** as you fill the hole, leaving only an inch or two of loose dirt on top.

5th. Cultivate the land all summer, keeping it clean and mellow, just like a good corn field or, if single trees set in sod, keep a space six feet across mellow and free from grass and weeds, or mulch the space with rotted straw or coarse manure.

6th. Keep live stock away from them. **KEEP THE ROOTS WET FROM THE TIME YOU RECEIVE THE EVERGREENS UNTIL THEY ARE PLANTED.**

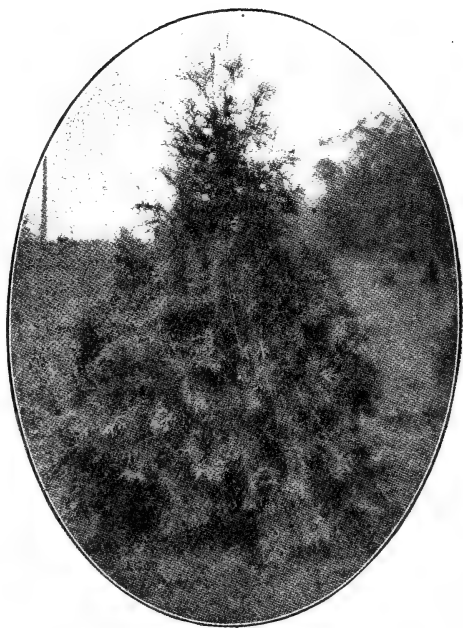
Scotch Pines.—One of the hardiest evergreens and the most popular for windbreaks. Makes the quickest wind-break on account of its rapid growth and bushy form, but is liable to lose its lower branches as it becomes older.

White Pines.—The native pine of Northern Minnesota and the most beautiful of all the pines. It grows slower than the Scotch Pine while small, but after a few years it becomes the most rapid grower of all the evergreens, except the Jack Pine. Many of the best windbreaks in Southern Minnesota are of White Pine.

Norway Spruce.—Hardy, rapid grower. Valuable on retentive soils for shelter—belts or ornamental. The most common variety.

Arbor Vitae.—One of the most beautiful evergreens for screen and hedges. Adapted to retentive soils. Stands shearing well.

White Spruce.—A better and hardier variety than the Norway Spruce; holds its bright green color well in winter. Of straight, upright growth and symmetrical form. One of the most reliable trees for windbreaks or ornamental use.



American Arbor Vitae

PRICES OF ABOVE VARIETIES.

	Each	12	100
8 to 12 in.....	\$0.10	\$1.50	\$10.00
12 to 18 in.....	.25	2.50	18.00
18 to 24 in.....	.30	3.50	25.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	4.00	30.00

Colorado Blue Spruce.—One of the hardiest evergreens; does not seem to be affected by the coldest winter nor the driest, hottest summer. Makes the finest ornamental tree on account of its compact and symmetrical form and beautiful blue color. The trees vary in color from green to deep blue. If you want something fine on your lawn, plant one or more of these.

Select Blue Specimens, balled and burlapped, and guaranteed to grow.

12 to 18-inch,	\$0.75 each.
18 to 24-inch,	1.00 each.
2 to 3 feet,	1.50 each.
3 to 4 feet,	2.00 each.

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS.

	100	1,000
Arbor Vitae, 4-6 in.....	\$1.00	\$ 7.00
Norway Spruce, 4-6 in....	1.00	7.00
Scotch Pine, 4-6 in.....	1.00	7.00
White Pine, 4-6 in.....	1.25	9.00
White Spruce, 4-6 in.....	1.50	14.00



Spruce

Deciduous Trees

White Elm.—This is one of the best trees for general planting, being especially adapted for shade trees or for planting along the street or roadway. Endures cold, drought and general neglect.

- 3 to 4 ft. 10c each; \$1.00 per 12.
- 4 to 5 ft. 20c each; \$2.00 per 12.
- 5 to 6 ft. 30c each; \$3.00 per 12.
- 6 to 7 ft. 40c each; \$4.00 per 12.
- 7 to 8 ft. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

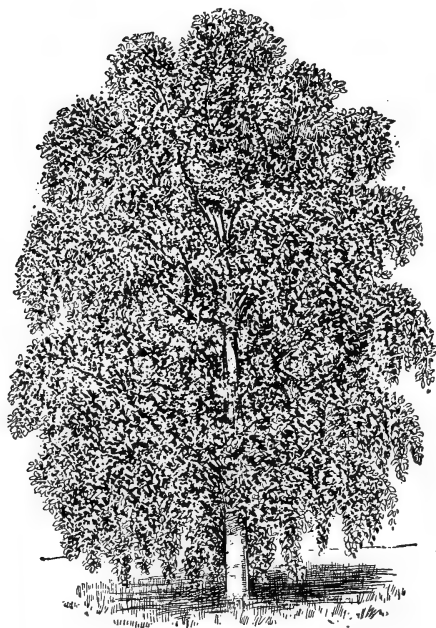
Norway Maple.—A large round headed tree. Stands drought better than the Hard Maple. Its leaves turn a bright yellow in autumn. A desirable street tree. 6 to 7 ft. 50c each; 7 to 8 ft. 75c each.

European White Birch.—Makes a fine shaped tree. Its chalky white bark and beautiful foliage make it a desirable lawn tree.

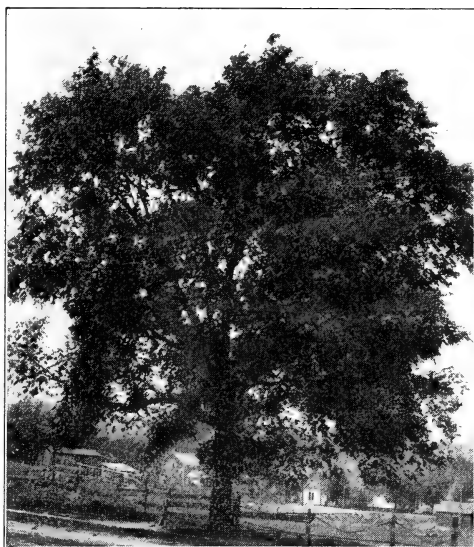
5 to 6 ft. 40c each; 6 to 7 ft. 50c each.

Hackberry.—A hardy native tree, grows to a good size, makes fine, shapely tree. Tree somewhat resembles the white elm. Valuable for timber, ornament and shade.

5 to 6 ft. 35c each.



Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch



White Elm

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch.—The most handsome and graceful tree grown in the Northwest. Has long pendant branches, finely cut leaves and white bark. Fine for lawn and cemeteries. 4 to 5 ft. trees 75c; 5 to 6 ft. trees, \$1.00; 6 to 7 ft. trees \$1.25; 7 to 8 ft. \$1.50.

Black Walnut.—Valuable to grow for nuts and timber, as well as a good shade tree.

- 3 to 4 ft. 20c each; \$2.00 per 12
- 4 to 5 ft. 25c each; \$2.50 per 12.
- 5 to 6 ft. 30c each; \$3.00 per 12.

White Ash.—One of our most valuable trees for ornamental or timber planting. Resists drought well, rapid upright grower. This will make a good tree for using as live fence posts, and in view of the rapid decrease in the timber supply it seems that it would be a wise plan for farmers to plant a row of trees where they are going to have permanent fences, as this would save posts and be growing a supply of timber for future needs. These are straight stocky trees.

- 6 to 8 ft. 25c each; \$2.50 per 12.
- 8 to 10 ft. 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

Mountain Ash (European).—A handsome lawn tree. Hardy, very attractive when in bloom and when covered with large clusters of berries which stay on the tree for several months.

5 to 6 ft. 50c each.

6 to 7 ft. 60c each.

7 to 8 ft. 70c each.

Hardy Catalpa (Speciosa).—A rapid growing tree, of tropical appearance. Leaves very large, flowers large and conspicuous, ripening into long bean-like pods. Make valuable timber for fence posts as the wood is very durable in contact with the soil. Seedlings, 6 to 12 inch 75c per 100; \$3.00 per 500; \$5.00 per 1,000. Transplanted, 6 to 7 ft., 50c each.

Russian Golden Willow.—A very hardy and beautiful variety, very rapid grower. Bark is of golden color in winter and spring. Desirable for windbreaks and for variety in ornamental planting.

Cuttings 40c per 100; \$1.25 per 500; \$2.00 per 1,000. One year trees, 3 to 4 ft., 10c each; \$3.00 per 100.

Laurel Leaf Willow.—Rapid grower, leaves are dark green and shine as if varnished. Leaves are so hard that they are seldom bothered by willow worms.



Norway Maple

Single specimens of this variety make very ornamental trees.

Cuttings, 40c per 100; \$1.25 per 500; \$2.00 per 1,000. One year trees, 3 to 4 ft., 10c each; \$3.00 per 100.

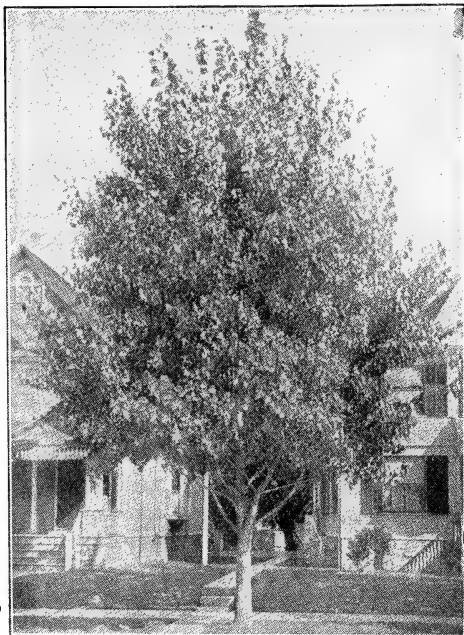
European Larch.—Similar in appearance to an evergreen, but is deciduous. Desirable ornamental or timber tree. Rapid grower, wood is very durable in contact with the soil. Seedlings 8 to 10 in., \$1.50 per 100.

Carolina Poplar.—A very rapid growing tree, somewhat resembling the Cottonwood, but has larger leaves and more symmetrical form. Is used considerably in cities on account of its ability to withstand gas and smoke. It is free from cotton.

3 to 4 ft. 10c each; \$4.00 per 100.

8 to 10 ft. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

Norway Poplar.—This is what the farmers of the Northwest are looking for, a tree that will get a move on itself and turn out lumber in the shortest space of time. It grows in almost any soil with little or no care and grows quickly, obtaining a diameter of from six to ten



Carolina Poplar

inches in eight or nine years. It makes a good, quick windbreak and an excellent shade tree. The wood makes good fuel and when converted into lumber its uses are unlimited. The lumber is stronger than pine and is valuable for dimension timber, sheathing, partitions and for plank for barn floors and bridges. There will always be a good demand for this kind of lumber for making barrels, packing boxes, berry boxes and wagon and buggy boxes. A 15-year-old tree grown at Waseca, Minn., made 132 feet of plank and fencing, which at \$25 per thousand would be worth \$3.30. An acre of Norway Poplar, planted to 430 trees, being planted 10x10, would yield in 15 years \$1,419 in lumber, besides tops and limbs.

The trees should be planted about 4x5 feet, which will give plenty of room until the trees are 6 or 8 years old, when they can be thinned out and the thinnings will produce an immense amount of fuel and fence posts. The Norway Poplar is very easily grown from cuttings. They should be cultivated the same as corn for two years, when they will be large enough to shade the ground and prevent the growth of weeds. Trees can be grown with profit on the best soil, but they do not require it, as good crops of trees can be grown on land that is too rough, too sandy or too wet to produce good farm crops.

We have been growing a large stock of the genuine Norway Poplar and are now able to make a low price on them this season.

4 to 5 ft. trees, \$2.00 for 12; \$8.00 per 100. Cuttings, 100, 75 cents; 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50 per 12; \$10.00 per 100.

Russian Olive.—Belongs to the same family as the Buffalo berry. Makes a medium-sized, very hardy and beautiful tree. Foliage and newer growth is silvery white. Fruit of same color, not edible, but hangs on the tree till late in winter. Flowers are small, yellow, but very fragrant. Very desirable for ornamental or hedge purposes. A rapid grower that pleases all who give it a trial.

4 to 5 ft., 30 cents each; \$2.50 per 12.

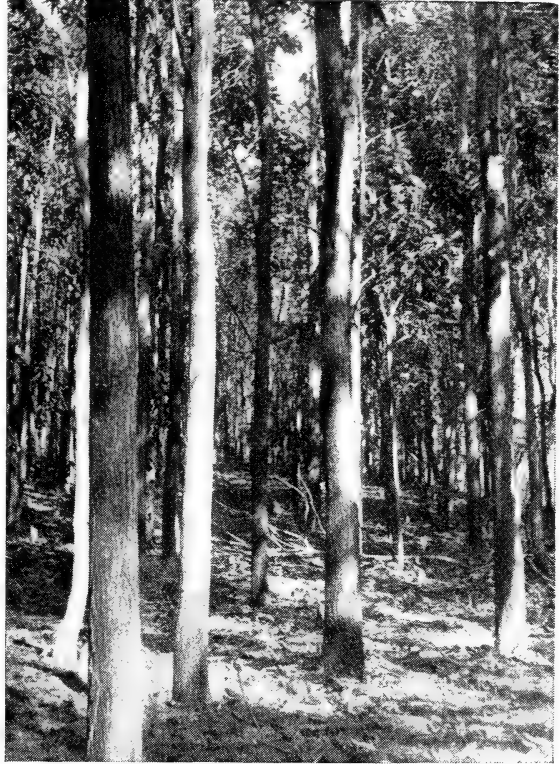
Kentucky Coffee Tree.—A handsome native tree of medium size, with upright,

blunt branches and beautiful feathery foliage. A very desirable ornamental. Called Coffee Tree because the seed matures in pods and has some resemblance to the coffee bean.

6 to 7 ft., 50 cents each.

CUTTINGS

Cuttings are made eight inches long and tied in neat bunches of 100, with tops all one way.



Norway Poplar

	100	500	1,000
Russian Golden Willow.....	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$2.00
Laurel Leaf Willow.....	.40	1.25	2.00
Carolina Poplar .....	.50	1.50	3.00
Norway Poplar .....	.75	2.50	4.00
Russian Artemesia ....	.50		

SEEDLINGS

	100	1,000
White Elm, 12 to 18 in.....	\$0.75	\$5.00
White Elm, 18 to 24 in.....	1.00	7.00
Box Elder, 6 to 12 in .....	.50	3.00
Box Elder, 12 to 18 in.....	1.00	5.00
Ash, 12 to 18 in.....	1.00	6.00

Flowering Shrubs



Thunberg's Barberries

In all plans for the decoration of the home grounds Flowering Shrubs should have an important place. Without shubbery it is impossible to create proper landscape effects, but with it any property can be enhanced in beauty and value. Properly arranged shrubbery does not encroach on the lawn; it rather gives it an appearance of length and width which seems to increase its size.

For screen to hide fences or unsightly objects, for hedges and for giving an air of privacy to the home, they are indispensable.

The line following the name in each case gives the height in feet to which the shrub attains at maturity, the color of its flowers and the month in which it blooms.

PRICE OF SHRUBS.

- 18 to 24 inch, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per 12.
- 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per 12.
- 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; \$4.50 per 12.

FLOWERING ALMOND

5 feet. Pink. May.

One of the early-blooming shrubs which produces its handsome, showy flowers in profusion before the foliage appears.

BARBERRY

The Barberries are among the most practical of the shrubs as they are not only fine for ornamental planting, but make splendid hedges. Their flowers are showy in spring, their leaves color

well in autumn and their bright-colored fruit persists nearly all winter.

Purple.—7 feet. Yellow. June.

Valuable where a dense spiny hedge is wanted. Purple foliage. Contrasts well with other shrubbery.

Thunberg's.—4 feet. Red and yellow. June.

One of the handsomest of the Barberries, growing as a low, compact bush with spiny stems and small leaves, which turn red in autumn. Fine for low hedges and borders of walks or drives.

CORALBERRY

4 feet. Pink. July.

A very ornamental, low-growing shrub, fine for planting at the base of higher shrubs. Makes a good hedge. Its clusters of small red fruit hold during the winter after the leaves have fallen.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY

Eight feet. White. June. This shrub has flowers similar to the Snowball, which changes to brilliant red fruit, making a very attractive bush in the autumn. The berries are useful for jellies, jam, etc.

DOGWOOD

Siberian or Red-Barked.—8 feet. White. June.

For brightening up the winter landscape no shrub excels this, as its scarlet bark, much more brilliant than the native, makes an effective contrast against snow or evergreens.

ELDER

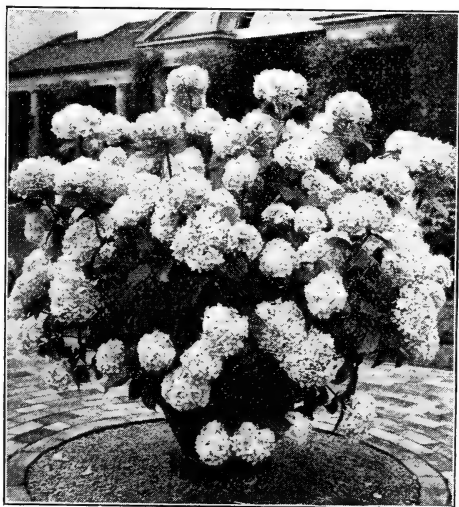
Golden-Leaved.—10 feet. White. July.

Fine for contrast planting. Produces fruit same as the native elderberry.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

Fortune's.—6 feet. Yellow. April.

A pretty shrub of medium size, native of Japan. Flowers are drooping, yellow and appear very early in the spring before the leaves.



Hydrangea



Tartarian Honeysuckle

HONEYSUCKLE

Tartarian.—8 feet. Pink. May.

Very hardy, strong growing and attractive shrubs which bear a profusion of bloom in early spring, followed by bright red berries. Fine also as a hedge plant and one of our best hardy ornamentals.

HARDY HYDRANGEA

Paniculata Grandiflora.—6 feet. White. August and September.

Without doubt this is the most popular shrub grown, as it is indeed the most showy. The flowers coming in late summer make it particularly valuable when the shrubbery plantation needs their brightening effect. The flowers are borne in immense panicles, or trusses, and turn at times to shades of roses and bronze. By pruning severely in the spring the flower trusses become larger. Can be trained in bush or tree form with equal success.

Arborescens.—This hydrangea is comparatively new and is as yet rare. It blooms much earlier, generally beginning to bloom during May and continuing to bloom over two months. Flowers not so large as the *Paniculata*, but are very showy and one of the most valuable additions to the family of flowering shrubs that has been introduced for many years, commonly called "Hills of Snow."

LILAC

White. 8 feet. May.—In all ways similar to the purple, except in color of flowers. Both are handsome shrubs all summer even without flowers.

Persian. 5 feet. Purple. May.—Has smaller leaves and branches and blossoms later than the common lilac. Much superior to the common lilac, as it does not sucker from the roots, blooms while bush is quite small, and bush grows only 4 to 6 feet high.

SNOWBALL

Ten feet. White. May and June.—The Snowballs always were features of the old-time gardens, and no shrub is better known. In full bloom it is a magnificent sight, crowned with its wealth of snow-white flowers in round cymes.



Lilac

SPIREA

Arguta. 5 feet. White. May.—This shrub is the first to bloom in the spring, the white flowers resembling the Bridal Wreath Spirea. Has a delicate foliage, making the bush attractive during the whole season.

Don't fail to add one of these to your collection of shrubs.

Van Houttei. 6 feet. White. June.—The pendulous branches, covered with flowers in early summer, sweep to the ground like a snow drift. Makes a magnificent flowering hedge. Nothing can beat it for individual or mass planting. Positively without a peer in the whole range of shrubbery.

SYRINGA

Mock Orange. 12 feet. White. May.—A well-known shrub with white fragrant flowers.



Syringa



Spirea Van Houtte

WEIGELA

Rosea. 6 feet. Pink. June.—A very desirable shrub with pink trumpet shaped flowers.

Prices of Above Shrubs.

18 to 24 inch, 25c each; \$2.50 per 12.

2 to 3 feet, 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

3 to 4 feet, 50c each; \$4.50 per 12.

RUSSIAN ARTEMESIA

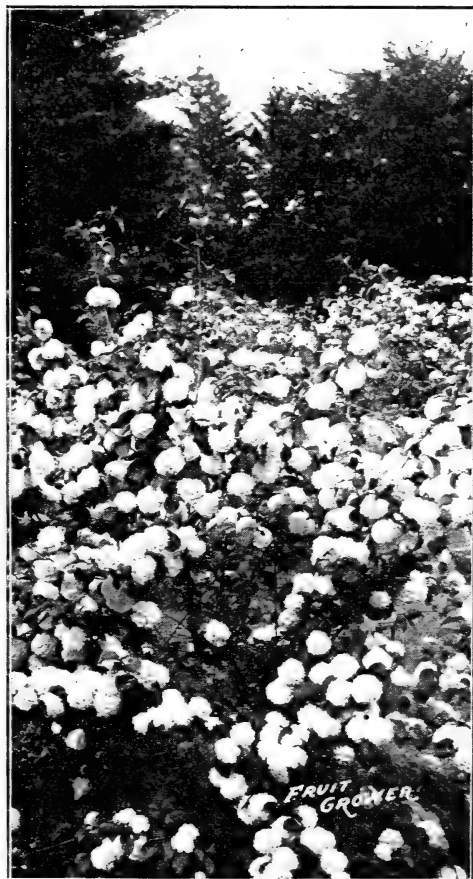
A vigorous, hardy shrub similar to the plants called the "Old Man." Grows readily from cuttings and in two years will make a close hedge six feet high. Is not as ornamental as the Arbor Vitae or Buckthorn, but is the best thing we know of for a snowbreak or a screen to hide an unsightly spot. It is cheap, does not grow over 8 feet high, and live stock will not browse it. Plant the cutting about one foot apart. Cuttings, 15c per 12; 50c per 100.

BUCKTHORN

Very hardy and desirable for ornamental or hedge purposes. It endures shearing exceedingly well, and is one of the best deciduous shrubs for that purpose.

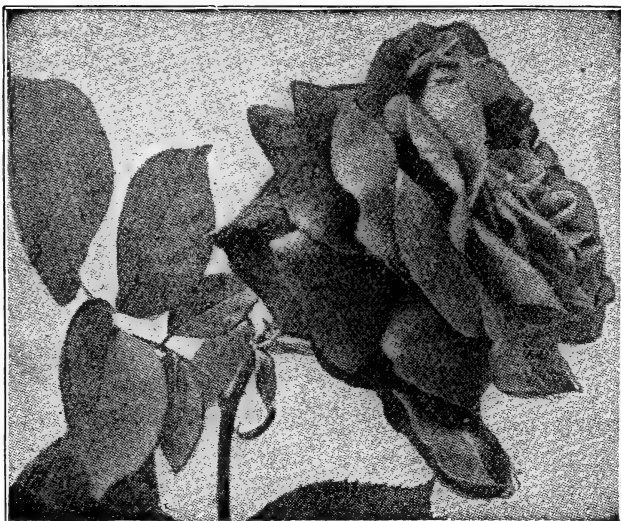
2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 per 12; \$14.00 per 100.

3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 per 12; \$16.00 per 100.



Snowball

Roses



Mrs. John Laing

A rose delights in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees or buildings. All the types are very partial to clay loam, but will do well in any ordinary soil if enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. Dig the soil up thoroughly to the depth of 12 or 15 inches, as rose roots penetrate deeply.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses. 2 yr. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per 12.

Coquette des Alps.—The best white perpetual bloomer; a vigorous grower and free bloomer. White tinged with pink.

Paul Neyron.—Deep pink, very double, fragrant; blooms all summer. Flowers are the largest of any variety.

Marshall P. Wilder.—Dark red; large perfect flowers. Perpetual and very free bloomer. One of the best.

Gen. Jacqueminot.—Dark crimson, double, fragrant, perpetual rose. Very popular and desirable.



Gen. Jacqueminot

Alfred Colomb.—A large, full, fragrant, globular, bright crimson rose. A grand variety.

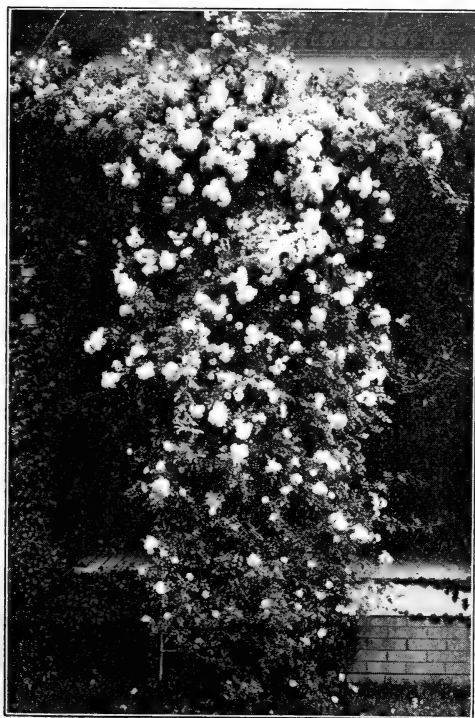
General Washington.—One of the freest blooming roses of the Hybrid Perpetuals; blooms continually throughout summer and fall. The flowers are perfectly double, of a beautiful soft glossy scarlet.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Very dark crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black. One of the best dark roses.

Margaret Dixon.—A vigorous grower; large, handsome white rose, its large petals are thick and shell-shaped.

Mrs. John Laing.—Delicate pink, large, very double.

Baby Rambler.—Finest and best all-around rose ever introduced. A dwarf Crimson Rambler. Hardy, healthy, blooms in clusters from June until ground freezes. Valuable also as a pot plant. 2-yr., 25c.



Crimson Rambler



Paul Neyron

Climbing Roses

Queen of the Prairie.—Climber, Clear, bright crimson pink, sometimes with a white stripe, large compact, full and double; blooms in clusters. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. 2 yr. strong plants, 40c.

Crimson Rambler.—This is a climbing rose of great popularity and it deserves all the praise which has been bestowed upon it. A very vigorous growing variety, the shoots frequently growing 10 to 12 feet in a season; the deep crimson flowers 1 to 1½ inches across, are borne in pyramidal clusters of 10 to 40 in such profusion as to hide the foliage. Remains in bloom for a long time and retains its color unfaded. Requires but slight winter protection. We have a stock of fine plants of this variety, all large enough to bloom the first year. Strong 2-yr. plants, 40c.

Dorothy Perkins.—A climbing rose much like the Crimson Rambler, except that the flowers are somewhat larger and of a beautiful shell pink color. Is a rapid grower and has healthy foliage. 2-yr., 40c.



Hardy Larkspur

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

These include such soft-stemmed plants as come up year after year from the roots with no cost of renewing, and increasing each year in size and beauty.

They are all hardy and easily grown and a selection from this list will give a succession of flowers from May until October.

ANCHASA ITALIEA

Two feet. Blue. June and July.—A vigorous Italian plant with broad rough foliage and terminal heads of Gentain blue flowers, much resembling the forget-me-not. 20 cents.

NEW ENGLAND ASTER

Five feet. Purple. September and October.—A conspicuous late blooming variety with heads of deep purple flowers. 20 cents.

BLEEDING HEART

Two feet. Red and white. May and June.—A well-known hardy plant with fine foliage and drooping racemes of heart shaped flowers. 20 cents.

BOLTONIA

Pink Boltonia. 4 feet. Pink. September and October.—An effective aster-like flower, fine for its late blooming quality.

White Boltonia. 4 feet. White. August and September.—Similar to the former, only the flowers are pure white. 20 cents.

SHASTA DAISY

One and one-half feet. White. July and September.—A very beautiful, hardy plant. Flowers very large, pure white on strong stems; fine flower for cutting. 20 cents.



Shasta Daisy

GAILLARDIA

Three feet. Orange and red. All summer. Very easily grown; blooms constantly from early spring until freezing weather. Flowers deep maroon center, petals orange and red. One of the most satisfactory of all the perennials. 20 cents.

LARKSPUR

Four feet. Blue. July and August. Tall showy plants with large spikes of deep blue flowers. Good for adding a touch of blue to the garden. 20 cents.

LILY OF THE VALLEY

One foot. Creamy white. May and June. Has broad leaves and long sprays of bell-shaped, dainty flowers with exquisite fragrance. Pips, 5 cents each; 40 cents per 12. Clumps, 20 cents each.

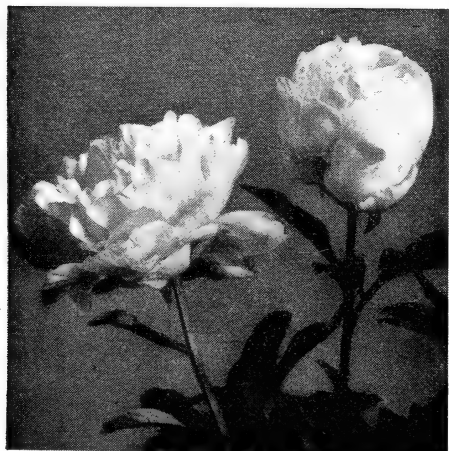
PEONIES

This almost rivals the rose in color and bloom and there is nothing that is easier to grow. They will give satisfaction anywhere, but thrive and bloom best in a rich, loamy soil where there is plenty of moisture.

Grandiflora Rubra.—Late, large, blood red. Very double. 25 cents.

Louis Van Houte.—One of the best of the rich, dark red peonies. 25 cents.

Floral Treasure.—Light pink. A good bloomer and fine for cutting. 25 cents.



Peony



Gaillardia

Rose Fragrant.—Very deep pink, double, fragrant, free bloomer, long stems. 25 cents.

Francois Ortegal.—Large deep purplish red. Very desirable. 25 cents.

Festivia Alba.—White, double. 25 cents.

Festiva Maxima.—The finest white peony grown. Very large, double flowers. Pure white, small dots of red in center. 40 cents.

PHLOX

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phlox. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where, by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. Except the dwarf species, all Hardy Phloxes are admirably adapted to cutting. We offer a select list of strong, field-grown roots. 20c each. \$1.50 per 12.

Aurora Borealis.—Pink with orange tinge, purple center.

Le Esperance.—Lavender pink, large white eye.

Le Mahdi.—Deep velvety purple.

Mars Le Tour.—Petals half pink, half white.

Mme. P. Langier.—Bright, red, vermilion center.

White Swan.—Pure white pyramidal spike.

Jas. Garland.—White crimson center, fine.

La Coygne.—Pure white, large flowers, very large spike.

R. P. Struthers.—Light crimson pink, dark center, very fine.

PYRETHRUM HYBRIDUM

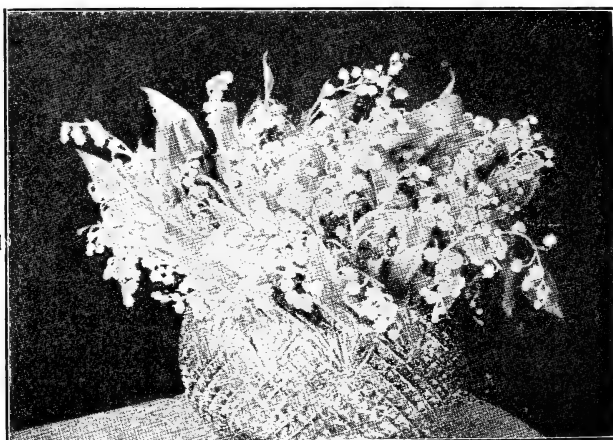
Single and double daisy-like flowers that are very graceful and pretty. These are mixed shades of white, red and pink, and are splendid as cut flowers. 2 to 3 feet high. Season, June, also October. 20 cents.

ICELAND POPPY

Bright yellow flower on stems one foot high, from June to September. 20 cents.

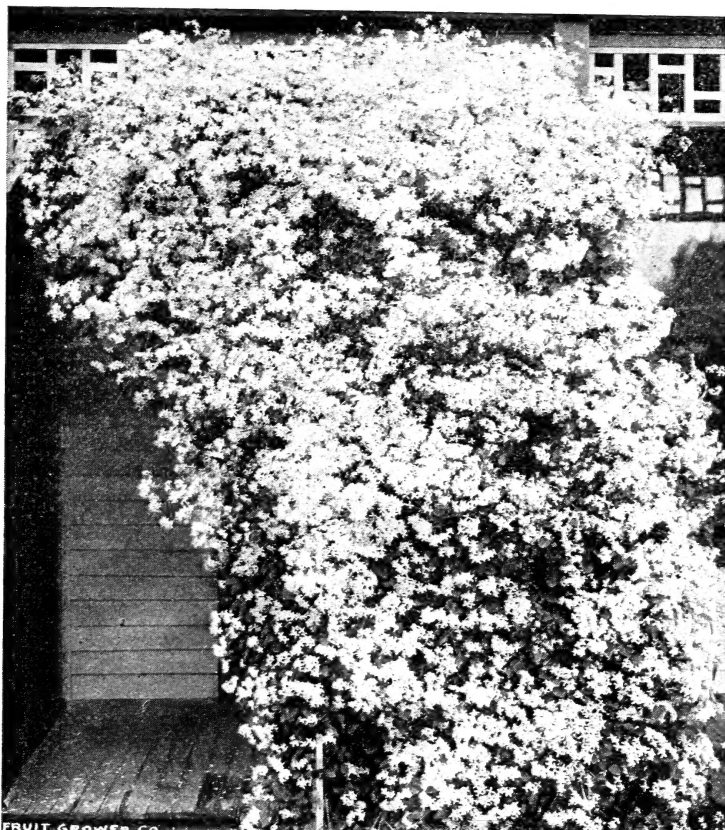


Phlox



Lily of the Valley

I write to tell you how pleased I was with your shrubs and trees. Everything you sent is growing fine except the black raspberries. The Minnetonka Ironclad Raspberries are doing fine. The Colorado Blue Spruce has grown several inches, but what pleased me most was the Catalpa tree. The branches have grown over 36 inches and there were several bunches of flowers which we all admired. If it proves hardy enough to live through our winters, I will want more of them next spring. I thank you for the extras. The Beta grape has grown fine.—Mrs. J. H. M., Larimore, N. D. 8-8-12.



Clematis Paniculata

Climbing Vines

A small sum of money spent for a few climbing vines will accomplish wonders in beautifying the home grounds and will add greatly to its value. Nothing adds more grace and beauty to the exterior of the house than a proper selection of vines.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA

One of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of the vines. Is a rapid grower and has a dense foliage producing a good shade, but its greatest beauty lies in the profusion of dainty white, fragrant flowers fairly covering the vine in late summer when most vines are out of bloom. Plant is very hardy and succeeds in almost any place. 50 cents.

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI

Probably the best known clematis. Free in its growth and an abundant and successive bloomer. Flowers are a dark, rich royal purple. Dies to the ground in

winter and needs good protection. 50 cents.

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEY-SUCKLE

This climber deserves to be planted more commonly than it is. Grows very easily in any kind of soil, very satisfactory in full sunlight or on shady sides of a building. A handsome vine with large oval glossy leaves. Flowers borne in clusters, trumpet-shaped, very showy, red on inside of trumpet. Blooms in great profusion from spring until killing frosts in the fall. 25 cents.



Gladiolus

VIRGINIA CREEPER OR AMERICAN IVY

Native five-leaved ivy. Vigorous grower and perfectly hardy. One of the finest vines for covering walls, fences and trunks of trees. Clings to rough surfaces and affords shade quickly. Foliage changes to gorgeous colors in the fall. 25 cents.

BITTER SWEET

A native twining vine of very rapid growth with large, waxy green, single-lobed leaves. Most attractive in the fall when covered with the orange colored seed pods which open and expose the red berries to view. Perfectly hardy and very beautiful. 25 cents.

SWEET PEAS

Will be sent postpaid at prices given.

Everyone who has a yard ought to grow quantities of this sweetest of all flowers, that is not only a beautiful low growing vines for garden and decoration, but one of the most useful of all for

bouquets. Easy to grow anywhere. For the largest and finest blossoms, dig a trench six inches deep, put in two inches of rotten manure, then a little earth and sow the seeds over this, covering an inch and a half deep. Do this as early as the ground can possibly be worked in the Spring, and as the plants grow, fill up the trench around them with rich earth.

Imperial Mixture.—The finest mixture. Containing the largest flowering sorts and the finest possible assortment of colors, ranging from pure white, through the different shades of pink, red, yellow and lavender, to the darkest maroon, purple and blue. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents.

GLADIOLUS

The gladiolus, with its beautiful flowers cluster on tall spikes which are two to three feet in height, is the most beautiful of the summer flowering bulbs. Plant the bulbs from nine to twelve inches apart and about four inches deep. Planting can be made any time from the middle of April to the first of June. Fine mixed bulbs, 40c per 12.

INDEX

Anchasa Italiae.....	28	Kentucky Coffee Tree.....	21
Apples	5	Larkspur	29
Arbor Vitae.....	18	Laurel Leaf Willow.....	20
Arborescens	24	Lilac	24
Ash, White	19	Lily of the Valley.....	29
Asparagus	15	Maple, Norway	19
Barberry	22	Mountain Ash	20
Bitter Sweet	32	New England Aster.....	28
Blackberries	12	Order Sheets	1-2
Black Walnut	19	Ornamental Department	16
Bleeding Heart	28	Peonies	29
Boltonia	28	Phlox	29
Buckthorn	25	Pines, White	18
Cherries	9	Planting	4
Clematis Jackmanni	31	Plums	8
Clematis Paniculata	31	Poplar, Carolina.....	20
Coralberry	23	Poplar, Norway	20
Currants	12	Poppy, Iceland	30
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch.....	19	Pyrethrum	30
Dogwood	23	Raspberries	10
Elder	23	Rhubarb or Pie Plant.....	15
Elm, White	19	Roses	26
European Larch	20	Russian Artemesia	25
European White Birch.....	19	Russian Golden Willow.....	20
Evergreens, How to Plant.....	17	Russian Olive	21
Flowering Almond	22	Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.....	31
Flowering Shrubs	22	Scotch Pines	18
Forsythia	23	Shasta Daisy	28
Gaillardia	29	Snowball	24
Gooseberries	14	Spirea	24
Grapes	15	Spruce, Colorado Blue.....	18
Hardy Catalpa	20	Spruce, Norway	18
Hardy Herbaceous	28	Spruce White	18
Hackberry	19	Strawberries	13
High Bush Cranberry.....	23	Sweet Peas	32
Honeysuckle	23	Syringa	24
How to Care for Nursery Stock.....	4	Virginia Creeper or American Ivy...	32
Hydrangea, Hardy	23	Weigelia	25



LOUIS VAN HOUTE

One of the best of the rich, dark red peonies.